

The State Journal

Official Paper of the City of Topeka.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily edition, delivered by carrier, 10 cents a week to any part of Topeka or suburbs, or at the same price in any Kansas town where this paper has a carrier system.
By mail, three months \$1.00
By mail, one year 3.50
Weekly Edition, per year50

GREATEST IN KANSAS.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION:

8,806

For the three dull summer months of 1894—an increase of over fifty per cent in one year.

OUR PROOF:

The issue of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months, viz., from the 1st day of June, 1894, to the 31st day of August, 1894, inclusive, have been as follows:

DAY	June	July	August
1	8,439	8,439	8,439
2	8,439	8,439	8,439
3	8,439	8,439	8,439
4	8,439	8,439	8,439
5	8,439	8,439	8,439
6	8,439	8,439	8,439
7	8,439	8,439	8,439
8	8,439	8,439	8,439
9	8,439	8,439	8,439
10	8,439	8,439	8,439
11	8,439	8,439	8,439
12	8,439	8,439	8,439
13	8,439	8,439	8,439
14	8,439	8,439	8,439
15	8,439	8,439	8,439
16	8,439	8,439	8,439
17	8,439	8,439	8,439
18	8,439	8,439	8,439
19	8,439	8,439	8,439
20	8,439	8,439	8,439
21	8,439	8,439	8,439
22	8,439	8,439	8,439
23	8,439	8,439	8,439
24	8,439	8,439	8,439
25	8,439	8,439	8,439
26	8,439	8,439	8,439
27	8,439	8,439	8,439
28	8,439	8,439	8,439
29	8,439	8,439	8,439
30	8,439	8,439	8,439
31	8,439	8,439	8,439
TOTAL	222,258	247,173	231,208

*Sunday, no issue.

The total number of copies printed in the three months named above, 695,639, divided by 79, the number of issues, shows the average to be 8,806. This is a fair and correct statement of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months as stated.

(Signed) *Frank P. MacLennan*

Editor and Proprietor.
Sworn to and subscribed, Sept. 11, 1894,
[SEAL] *F. P. MacLennan*,
Clerk of the District Court,
Shawnee County, Kansas.

Weather Indications.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Forecast for Kansas: Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Thursday; southwesterly winds.

In the city election at Birmingham, Ala., yesterday, the "Reform Democracy" won. There is no place where a reform democracy has a better field for action than in Alabama.

CAPTAIN KOLB is taking the safest and surest way possible to undermine the Outage government. He advises the people to pay no taxes. No taxes, no salaries; no salaries, no officers, at least not for any great length of time. Kolb and his followers seem to have enlisted for two years or during the war.

The friends of free silver in congress have commenced operations already. Representative Hartman of Montana has introduced a free coinage bill which carries with it a new and important feature. It provides that dutiable imports from gold standard countries shall pay the customs duties in gold. This is "carrying the war into Africa." If England and Germany want to do business on a gold basis Mr. Hartman proposes that we shall assist them to do so. As soon as these countries opened their mints to silver the restriction would be removed. Of course the measure will be declared unconstitutional as soon as it comes up for discussion in the house. Any measure offered in congress which is calculated to be of any real benefit to the people is nearly always pronounced unconstitutional.

SENATOR PRATER doesn't seem inclined to take Secretary Carlisle's word for it. Notwithstanding the fact that the secretary has just finished telling the country how and why he issued the bonds, Mr. Prater has introduced a resolution providing for an investigation by the judiciary committee into the "circumstances and legal authority" under which the secretary has been acting. He has introduced another resolution calling on the president for a report of the circumstances and legal authority under which troops were sent to Chicago last summer. The senior Kansas senator seems to have a peculiar faculty for asking embarrassing questions. The next the country knows he will be inquiring why some violations of the interstate commerce law are prosecuted and some are not, and why the anti-trust law is violated with impunity.

Prof. F. H. Snow, of the state university, says of November's weather:

A warm, dry, windy month. While the temperature was considerably above the average, the usual number of winter days (with mean below 30 degrees) occurred. The rainfall was less than the average, and this is the fourth consecutive November with light precipitation. No snow fell of sufficient depth to measure. The mean cloudiness was far below the average, and the wind velocity as notably above. Mean temperature, 42.10 degrees, which is 2.17 degrees above the November average. The highest temperature was 72.5 degrees, on the 23d; the lowest was 11.5 degrees, on the 28th, giving a range of 61 degrees. Rainfall, 0.93 inch, which is 0.97 inch below the November average. Rain or snow fell in measurable quantities on three days. There was snow (trace) on the 18th. There was one thunder shower. The entire rainfall for the 11 months of 1894 now completed is 29.05 inches, which 5.10 inches below the average for the same months in the 26 years preceding.

This annual meeting of the state Farmers' Alliance opens in this city today. It is announced that an effort will be made to reorganize the body and put it on its old-time footing. Any effort in this direction must necessarily fail. The Alliance has had its day and has served its purpose, which was the organization of a new political party. While a large number of those who joined the movement doubtless did so in the belief that it would save them money, and that there was no politics in it, the leaders knew better and the exchange feature was merely a bait to get the people together. It was well chosen, since nothing appeals to the average man so strongly as to touch his pocketbook. The leaders of the movement understood thoroughly that nothing greatly beneficial could be accomplished through their trade arrangements. It was legislation they wanted. The whole scheme proved expensive and unsatisfactory and the people will not bite at it again. They must have something new. The Alliance has gone to join the Grange.

KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

The telephone exchange at Salina will soon be ready for use.

An Atchison football player, who was striving for the goal, wound up in the goal.

Dry weather and high winds are doing considerable damage to wheat in Rice county.

A little girl at Bondena is named Iona Wynkoop, but she can't help it, not yet, maybe never.

A man who actually irrigates 1200 acres of land in Clark county, says irrigation is a success.

The Zodiac club of Lawrence has passed the First Point of Aries, and is now in Sator Resartus.

When they have a baby party at Wichita among the white ladies it is called a parade of the light infantry.

Atchison druggists have been compelled to lay in an extra stock of musk to supply the increasing demand.

It is getting just about near enough the holidays for Kansas papers to begin to run "Annie and Willie's Prayer."

Lyons is not so big that people in town can't kill their own pork, so they don't have to use hurried store land and ship sausage.

The playing of the K. U. football team at Kansas City made such an impression on Miss W. J. Buchanan that she will give it a silk banner.

Several families from Stevens county have departed for Arkansas. The prospective revival of the old troubles there impels them to go into oblivion.

A play is being put on by Leona amateurs called "The Man From Maine," but you have to go to find out whether he is Old Jed Prouty, of Bucksport, or Ozar Reed.

John Zimmerman, living near Norway, had his entire flock of geese stolen the other night. Their heads were all cut off and left behind. They saved Rome, themselves they could not save.

A Cheney minister had two weddings in one week, which is record breaking for that town, and his wife can now see her way clear to get the children some new school clothes.

Five west Lawrence girls, living in one block, are to be married soon, and it is more trouble than arranging a base ball schedule to fix the dates so each family can borrow for the occasion.

TWO CASES FILED.

A Branch of Contract and a Neglected Hair Ask For Settlement.

Two interesting cases have been filed in the district court. In one Hiram Hall sues Charles A. Smith for damages amounting to \$1,500. Smith rented Hall's fifty acre farm and he wants \$500 damages for alleged breach of contract, \$750 for damage to farm property and \$100 due on a balance from an old note, total \$1,350.

Walter Ware has brought a suit against Laura, Lizzie, Mabel, Fred and Edward Ware and A. A. Robinson, to recover a one-tenth interest in lots 291 and 292 Tyler street. He claims he is one of the original Ware heirs, and is entitled to a tenth interest in the property, which has since been conveyed to A. A. Robinson, president of the Mexican Central railway. Ware's lawyer is Charles Foster.

GAVE AWAY STATE MONEY.

That is What the Board of Health Did at Its Quarterly Meeting.

The state board of health held its quarterly meeting Monday afternoon and, not satisfied with the severe rebuke given them by Judge Hazen, continued to squander the state's money with complete disregard of right or precedent. The amount disposed of was small in comparison with the \$8,000 they attempted to grab, but the principle is just the same.

The board, with the exception of Dr. Hoover of Hattstead and Dr. W. H. Roby of Topeka, voted to pay the Topeka daily Capital \$20 for printing a lengthy communication from Dr. Dykes in which he attempted to prove that Kansas was threatened with an invasion of cholera. The board also voted to pay Judge Frank Foster and R. E. Dawes \$30 each attorney's fee for defending Dr. Dykes in the case which he lost Monday, notwithstanding the case was a personal one in which the state of Kansas was more interested in the prosecution than the defense. There is little doubt that Auditor Prater will O. K. the vouchers.

On account of the rupture between Dykes and Dr. Roby the latter was not notified of the meeting. The Topeka doctor however learned of the meeting and was present, much to Dykes' chagrin. Dr. Roby and Dr. Hoover opposed the remainder of the board's action. In justice to Dr. Roby it should be said that he more than anyone else saved the \$8,000 cholera fund. It was he who hired J. G. Waters to take the case, and Dr. Roby paid him for his services. It may be said also that Dr. Roby has not drawn a cent of the state's money under any pretense since he has been on the board. All the rest, with the possible exception of one, have drawn liberally for "expenses" and "special sanitary work."

The report of the "seven states" insurance commissioners on the condition of the New York Life Insurance company, appears in this issue of the Journal.

Topeka Steam Laundry,
225 Jackson street.

HERE IS A BIG DITCH.

CHICAGO'S DRAINAGE CANAL IS A GREAT ENGINEERING WORK.

It is Primarily For Carrying Off Offensive Sewage, but It is Incidentally a Mammoth Ship Canal a Thousand Miles From the Sea.

Not all the world knows about it yet, but they are doing one of the most notable engineering works of modern times in Chicago and near by just now. It is called the Drainage canal, and the primary purpose of those who are digging the enormous ditch is to afford the great city at the head of Lake Michigan an outlet for its sewage. But incidentally they are building one of the greatest ship canals in the world, a real ship canal 1,000 miles from the sea-board.

It would be folly for me to try to tell an adequate story of this work in the allotted space, but I am going to repeat for the benefit of the readers of this pa-



CROSS SECTIONS OF FAMOUS CANALS.

per some of the interesting things that were told me a few days ago by Lyman E. Cooley of the board of trustees of the sanitary district.

"When Chicago began to grow great," said Mr. Cooley, "and, you know, we claim that it's the greatest town in the country now, we began to be troubled with our sewage. We had to drain into the lake, and as we also have to take our water for drinking purposes from that inexhaustible natural reservoir we didn't like the situation. Now, everybody knows that the territory on which Chicago is built is low and flat, and that it is naturally drained by the sluggish stream known as the Chicago river. The Illinois or Des Moines river rises to the north, not many miles from Lake Michigan, and flows south, passing Chicago, to the Mississippi. At one point near the city the watershed between the two rivers is very low—so low, in fact, that when the water is high some of that which should pass down the Illinois to the Mississippi overflows the dividing line and flows into Lake Michigan. At such times the trouble, always regrettable, is very bad indeed, and it has long been realized that some time it must be remedied.

"The way in which this remedy could be applied has always been clear enough. Nothing could be simpler in theory than to cut a channel direct from the lake to the Illinois river, deepen the channel of the latter so that the water would surely flow south and then empty the sewers into the channel. If Lake Michigan were ten feet higher than it is, there is no doubt that its outlet would be here, and that a great river would flow southward through the valley of the Illinois to the Father of Waters. The difficulties in the way of cutting the needed channel were, however, very great. In order to insure sufficient flow to take the sewage away without too great contamination of the Illinois, which would work mischief to the towns on its banks, the proposed ditch would have to be a mammoth one that would cost an immense amount of money. Then there had to be special legislation, and it took years and years to get that. Finally, however, after long protracted effort, the proper measure was put through the state legislature in 1889. This was known as the lock and dam bill. After that the drainage district, covering the territory to be benefited, had to be organized so as to levy the proper taxes. It would take too long to tell of all the separate steps, but ground was finally broken on Sept. 14, 1892, and the work has been going on ever since.

"The total cost of the work when completed will not be far from \$55,000,000, but considering the length of line, 320 miles, and the magnitude of the work, it will be the cheapest achievement of the sort, so far as money cost is concerned, in the history of engineering. The channel must, by the terms of the law, be of sufficient dimensions to carry not less than 600,000 cubic feet of water a minute, with a current not exceeding three miles an hour. As a matter of fact, the channel where cut through the earth provides for a depth of 22 feet and is 202 feet



ILLINOIS RIVER SPILLWAY.

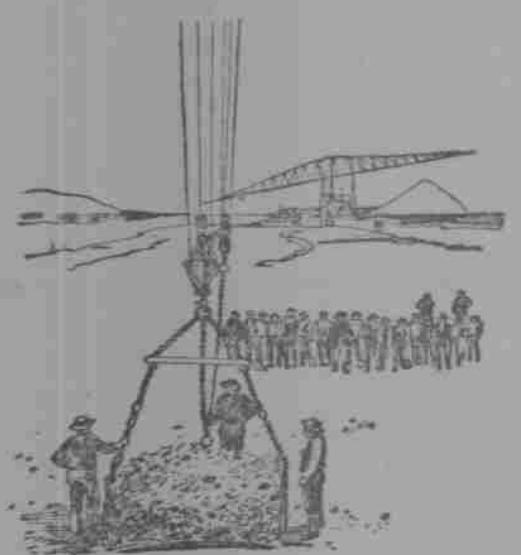
wide at the bottom, while at the top it is 306 feet wide. In the rock cuttings it is 169 feet wide both at top and bottom. This is by odds the largest artificial channel ever constructed, as will be seen by comparing the cross section of the Suez and other famous waterways. It will admit, in fact, of practical ocean navigation, or rather of navigation by ocean vessels, and we believe the time will come when ocean vessels will pass through it.

"Our plan in its entirety is not confined to the draining of Chicago. It includes the construction of a continuous chain of waterways of sufficient dimensions to admit ocean going vessels from New York, connecting with the great lakes, through them to Chicago, and

thence through the drainage canal down the Illinois and Mississippi river to the gulf. It will likely be a long time before so much is accomplished, but not so long perhaps as you imagine, for this is the age of canal development, and things are moving rapidly in this last end of the nineteenth century, and they will move with even greater rapidity in the twentieth. No one who realizes what the railroad development of the United States has been during the past half century can for a moment doubt great possibilities for the future. Now, as the railroads are pretty much all built, it is time for the era of cheaper though slower water transportation to begin, but perhaps it is not necessary to go into details of this point at this time.

"At present there are at work on the drainage canal between 5,000 and 6,000 men. At one time fully 8,000 men were employed, and it is quite likely that as large a number may again find work upon it. The preliminary expenses of organization, surveys, etc., were about \$500,000, the right of way cost \$2,500,000, and the excavating has cost about \$6,165,000, a grand total to Nov. 1, say, of about \$10,000,000. Although the law allows a current of three miles an hour, not more than from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 miles an hour will actually obtain, and this will surely not interfere with navigation up the stream.

"We have had many difficulties to contend with that would not appear to the layman upon inspection. For instance, at one point, where we have to deepen and widen the bed of the Illinois river, we have been obliged to make a new channel, called the spillway, for the water now flowing to pass through, while the main work is in progress. This has been a very interesting piece of engineering of itself and has excited the admiration of engineers generally. Many new and ingenious pieces of machinery for excavating rapidly and economically have been devised. One of these, designed to do the work of hundreds of men at an immense saving, was recently set up at a cost of \$35,000. It had hardly been adjusted before a high wind threw down an insecurely placed prop to the money damage of the contractor of not less than \$10,000 in repairs and a delay of perhaps two months, which will cost him a further large sum. The cantalver dirt elevators are interesting contrivances, by the use of which a great amount of money is saved, and all along the line the contractors have made use of every sort of invention by which to expedite their work and conserve economy. It is not too much to say that without these modern machines for excavating it would have been well nigh impossible



REMOVING ROCK FROM DRAINAGE CHANNEL. (Showing cantalver dirt elevator in the distance.)

to get the work through because of the vast outlay of money that would have been necessary.

"Reverting for a little to the navigation part of the scheme, it ought to be made clear to your readers that the Homestead canal, which connects the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, is not to be used as a link in the chain at all. The Mississippi is much higher at the point where it is joined by the canal than is the Illinois where the canal leaves it, and therefore a large number of locks are necessary between the two streams. The route down the Illinois, after Lockport, is gently sloping, so gently, in fact, that there will be need for very few, if any, locks, although there are now several dams in the river that serve practically the same purpose as locks. The flow of water through the channel after the work is completed will be so much greater than the present flow that all necessity for these dams will disappear."

A comparison of the dimensions of the world's various famous canals with those of Chicago's drainage canal may not be uninteresting at this point. Cross sections are given with this article, by which the relative size may be seen at a glance. The new Manchester ship canal is similar to the Chicago one in size, but that is so only in the rock cuts. At such points the Manchester canal is 10 feet the wider, but in the earth cuts the drainage ditch is 202 feet wide at the bottom and 306 at the top, while the other in earth cuts is only 120 and 172. The Suez canal is but 73 feet wide at the bottom anywhere. Its top width varies from 190 to 338, but the latter adds nothing to its navigable capacity, as ships of heavy draft cannot venture away from the 72 foot channel in the center. The Panama canal was projected to be 72 and 78 feet wide at bottom in different places and from 101 to 164 wide at the top. Both these canals are deeper than the drainage canal, however, by about 6 feet. The Erie canal, the most pretentious artificial waterway in the United States of any length, is but 55 feet wide at the bottom and 70 at the top and 7 feet deep.

There are many reasons for believing that the Erie will never be enlarged so as to make a link in the proposed chain of artificial waterways, for not only would the cost of enlargement proper be enormous, but the right of way through the thickly settled state of New York would be expensive beyond all practical limits.

CHARLES APPLEBY.

WARREN M.

GROSBY & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO WIGGIN, CROSBY & CO.)

Special Things In Stamped Linens At Very Low Prices.

Tray Cloths and Splashes, Stamped, all linen, at 12c and 20c each.

Fine Dresser Scarfs, Stamped, 25c and 45c each.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs in pretty embroidered designs, 10c, 15c and 18c each.

Ladies' Fine Leather Pocket Books, Bargain values at 25c, 50c and 75c each.

Ladies' Fine Leather Hand Bags, Silk Trimmed, at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

Elegant New Coats and Fur Wraps, Just received.

Fur Muffs—The largest assortment to select from in the city—Prices the lowest.

Table Linens, Napkins, Lunch Cloths, Doylies, Etc.—The best things in linens ever carried, the newest patterns.

Holiday Goods Arriving.

WHAT

IS more appropriate and would be appreciated more than a handsome piece of Furniture for a Christmas present? This was our idea when we placed our orders for our fall stock. Before making your selection come and see our line of—

Ladies' Desks from \$7.00 up.
Our Center Tables in all the fancy woods from 75c up to \$30.00.
Our fancy Rocker in Mahogany, Curly Birch, White Maple and Oak, from \$2.00 up to \$25.00.
Our Library Chairs in Reed and Rattan, the finest are shown in the state from \$5.00 to \$20.00.
Our Dining Tables in all lengths and all prices from \$3.50 to \$30.00.
If you have any doubt that there is a finer, more extensive line of

FURNITURE

under any one roof this side of the Missouri river, come and see for yourself.

Reed & Tomlinson.

Folding Chairs and Tables to Rent.

510 Kas. Ave. Bell Telephone 350. 510 Kas. Ave.

SEASONABLES

Over Gaiters, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.
Wool Socks, 25c.
Warm Felt Congress, \$1.50.
Warm Felt Lace Shoes, \$1.50.
Warm Felt Slippers, \$1.00.
Warm Felt Boots, \$1.00.
Warm Felt Jellies, 75c.
Warm Felt Jellies, \$1.50.
Christmas Slippers from 50c to \$3.

ZERO PRICES.

B. M. PAYNE & CO.,
705 Kansas Ave.

HOMESEEKERS EXCURSION.

SANTA FE ROUTE.

December 4th and 18th the Santa Fe will run Homeseekers Excursions at one fare, plus \$2, for the round trip.

These tickets will be sold to points in Colorado, Utah, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, and will be good for 20 days.

Rowley Bros.,
City Agents.

Come to the "Everyday Affair" at Unity church, 6th and 7th.

Don't forget the Fair at Unity church the 6th and 7th.

The Crowning Beauty of Women

Is a luxuriant growth of Hair. Beggs' Hair Renewer is guaranteed to give satisfaction, as it is purely a vegetable preparation, and acts directly on the roots of the hair. Sold and warranted by W. R. Kennedy.

Fine Kid Dolls,
Imported Toys,
Fine Iron Toys,
Doll Buggies,
Toy Furniture,
Hobby Horses,
Sleds and Skates.

At Kitchell & Marburg's.